





## Economy Hinges on New Leaders

## Rhodesia Verging on a Boom

By David Lamb

**SALISBURY, Rhodesia** — The blacks who take over after independence in Rhodesia will inherit a developed, diversified economy waiting to boom.

It is an economy that has survived — and until recently flourished — against overwhelming odds. There have been sanctions, war, hostile neighbors, closed borders and lost transportation routes to the sea. Even enemies point to it as one of Africa's minor miracles.

Rhodesia feeds itself and is a major exporter of food. Its industrial sector produces everything from radios to brandies, its infrastructure — transportation, communications, health services — compares favorably with that of most European countries.

## Economic Direction

What economic direction Rhodesia will take depends on who comes to power. On everyone's mind is the question: will the new leaders be able to avoid turning Rhodesia into another Zambia, a prosperous colony that became a poor nation?

Robert Mugabe, the Mozambique-based co-leader of the Patriotic Front, maintains that if he comes to power he will transform Rhodesia — or Zimbabwe, as it will be known — into a one-party Marxist state. Similar experiments in Angola, Ethiopia and Mozam-

bique have not created economically viable societies.

Mr. Mugabe's co-leader in the guerrilla movement, Joshua Nkomo, is less explicit in defining his political philosophy. He has, however, spoken of "normalizing" the land after independence. If by this he means nationalization of the land, it would almost certainly lead to the rapid departure of the farmers who are the backbone of the economy.

The three moderate blacks who last March signed the internal settlement with the white prime minister, Ian Smith, all say they favor the continued presence of whites, foreign investment and a Western-oriented course.

But there is no guarantee that the blacks comprising the transitional government will be part of Zimbabwe's first government.

Independent economists here say that if the new government can win international recognition and avoid tribal strife, Rhodesia has the potential to become the most prosperous non-oil-producing country in black Africa.

Lifting of the sanctions imposed 13 years ago would give Rhodesia ready-made, next-door markets for its agricultural produce and would end the costly practice of importing through the back door. It reportedly costs Rhodesia at least an addi-

tional 20 percent to circumvent import and export sanctions by dealing through middlemen.

The end of the six-year guerrilla war would save Rhodesia about \$1 million a day. The full commercial opening of the Zambia border would create a major trading partner; the opening of the Mozambique border, a route to the sea. Tourism again would become an important industry. Embassies and foreign companies could be expected to locate in Rhodesia, and property values would rise.

## "Scared to Invest"

"Right now people are sitting tight to see what happens," a Western banker said. "There's some speculation in property, but mostly people are holding onto their money. There's not much else they can do with it. They can't get it out of the country legally, and they're scared to invest."

The uncertainty now is that the internal settlement has failed to win international recognition. Sanctions remain, the war continues. Africa's complaint is that the settlement gives whites 28 of the 100 seats in the Legislative Assembly, what amounts to veto power over legislation, and special privileges — although they are outnumbered more than 2 to 1 by blacks.

Given the history of independent Africa, the whites' economic and social status most certainly will change when majority rule comes. There will be pressure to "Africanize" the economy, and most of the secretariat, jobs held by whites will be taken over by blacks.

By Western criteria, efficiency will suffer. The white community — now numbering about 225,000 but decreasing by about 36 persons a day — will continue to grow smaller, as it has everywhere in Africa. Following independence, whites will complain, as they did in Kenya and elsewhere, that the standards are not being maintained.

## Farmers Are Key

"The whole secret to the Rhodesian economy is the farmer," Denis Norman, president of the Rhodesian National Farmers Union, said. "If he goes, Rhodesia goes."

The 6,000 white farmers account for about 80 percent of Rhodesia's agricultural sector, and that sector accounts for 50 percent of Rhodesia's foreign exchange, provides 43 percent of the materials for Rhodesia's industries and employs 33 percent of Rhodesia's labor force, according to the farmers union. Its annual value to Rhodesia is about \$500 million.

When Mr. Smith unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1965, the agricultural sector was based primarily on tobacco and was worth about \$245 million a year. Since then farmers have diversified their crops with remarkable success.

According to the Commonwealth secretariat in London, Rhodesia ranks first in the world in per-hectare yield of groundnuts, second in maize and soybeans and fourth in wheat. Yet Rhodesia uses only 11 percent of its water capacity and has yet to fulfill its agricultural potential.

Despite the sanctions, a couple setting up a home here today could still meet 85 percent of its needs with Rhodesian-made products, an economic survey shows.

## Growth Rate Reverses

But Rhodesia is no longer immune to the strains of war, sanctions and international recession. Its economy has stopped growing — last year the growth rate was minus 7 percent — and its budget deficit this year stands at a record \$915 million. Although it has less foreign borrowing than most other African countries, Rhodesia continues to underwrite its deficit with loans from abroad.

The economic future depends on several factors: an end to the war and the avoidance of a civil war, a political settlement accepted internationally, a continued presence, temporarily at least, of white farmers and an honest desire by whites to let blacks claim the stake in their country that has been denied them.

But given good fortune and proper management, Rhodesia could become a rare exception to the generally bleak economic performance of most young African countries.

© Los Angeles Times



Members of outgoing Center Party held "victory" party in Stockholm last night. They are from left: Premier Thorbjorn Falldin, Secretary Gunnar Soder and Energy Minister Olof Johansson.

## Liberal Leader Eyed

## Sweden Delays Forming of New Cabinet

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 6 (AP) —

The speaker of the Swedish parliament said today he would wait until Thursday to name a man to try to form a new government to replace the three-party coalition that collapsed in a dispute over the use of nuclear energy in Sweden.

Centrist Premier Thorbjorn Falldin, leader of Sweden's first non-Socialist administration in 44 years, handed in his government's resignation yesterday to Henry Allard, the speaker of parliament.

Mr. Allard met with political leaders today to discuss formation of a new government.

Mr. Falldin's Liberal and Conservative Party coalition partners refused to back his Center Party's demand for a national referendum on the future use of nuclear power.

Speculation among political observers focused on Liberal Party leader Ola Ullsten, a deputy premier in the outgoing Cabinet, as a likely candidate to head a new government. Observers predicted that he might try to form a minority coalition with the Conservatives. No party has a majority in parliament.

Mr. Ullsten, however, declined to say whether he would accept the premiership. "I will answer that question if and when it is put to me," he said.

Police sources estimated today that about 100 Lebanese had been killed and 170 wounded since yesterday, bringing the total to about 400 dead and 600 wounded in the latest round of heavy fighting that began before dawn on Monday.

Syrian casualties have not been reported, although the Christians claim that they are "very heavy."

Sources in Washington, confirming a Christian radio report from Beirut, said that a shell landed in a courtyard of the U.S. Embassy and that two others hit nearby. The origin of the shellfire could not be pinpointed, but the embassy is in the

western, Syrian-controlled section of the city, indicating that the fire came from the Christian side.

Washington sources said that about a dozen persons, including a U.S. Marine, were injured. An embassy Marine guard said that six Lebanese employees of the embassy were injured, none seriously.

The Christian broadcast said that the West German Embassy nearby also was hit but that no one was injured.

The Israeli naval attack was still being officially explained tonight as a pre-emptive strike against Palestinian terrorists, but government sources admitted in private that the purpose was to warn Syria against further bombardments of Christian strongholds in Beirut.

Sources in Washington said that the United States is urging restraint on Israel. Reports said that the Israeli shelling wounded at least one Palestinian and three Syrians.

Unconfirmed reports were varied: one said that the Israeli fire knocked out some Syrian batteries that were shelling East Beirut, another that the Israeli barrage was used to cover the landing of arms and Christian reinforcements from southern Lebanon.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that he was sending Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan from Geneva to Beirut to try to arrange a cease-fire. The Iranian prince was UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva from 1966 to last year and has remained available to Mr. Waldheim for special assignments since resigning.

Discussion in the Security Council was expected to center on a text suggested by the United States and on Arab proposals. A U.S. official said that the United States would like the Security Council to:

- Order an immediate cease-fire.
- Arrange for the withdrawal of Syrian troops from the flash points around the Christian sectors of Beirut.
- Replace them with Lebanese Army units, even though they are new and lack experience.
- Dispatch a fact-finding mission to the area.
- Appoint a prominent person as a mediator in the dispute and develop suggestions for promoting stability.

The conflict erupted in February, when the Syrians, who constitute the backbone of an Arab League peacekeeping army, began trying to disarm the Christians. The Christians resisted because the Syrians refused to disarm the Palestinians and Moslems, not only in Beirut but also in southern Lebanon near the frontier with Israel.

**Thais to Free Last 2 Vietnamese Soldiers**  
BANGKOK, Oct. 6 (UPI) — Two Vietnamese soldiers, the last two known prisoners of war from the Vietnam conflict, will be released Monday from a Thai prison, a ranking Thai official said today.

The soldiers, captured after the October, 1972, attacks on U.S. air bases in Thailand at the height of the U.S. air war over Indochina, are among 35 prisoners to be released by Vietnam and Thailand.

**Rare Bird Lays Eggs**  
BROOKFIELD, Ill., Oct. 6 (UPI) — The first eggs to be laid in captivity by a rare African Hadada bird have been put in an incubator at Brookfield Zoo.

## During Moscow Trip

## Assad Gets Soviet Pledge For More Military Aid

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 — President Hafez al-Assad of Syria today ended his visit to Moscow by securing a Soviet pledge to increase military aid to Syria and to strengthen the Syrian "defense potential."

In a joint Syrian-Soviet communiqué, both sides condemned Israel's interference in Lebanon and accused the Tel Aviv government of attempting to "increase tensions and provoke a split of the Lebanese side" by entering the fighting there.

Mr. Assad's intensive consultations with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Alexei Kosygin, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov produced a pledge of continued Soviet support of the hard-line Arab states.

In the communiqué, Mr. Assad and Mr. Brezhnev called for the convening of a Geneva peace conference on the Middle East. They maintained that the Camp David summit agreement was anti-Arab and that any "just and lasting" peace "requires the collective efforts of all the interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization."

The communiqué said that a Geneva conference was "an international mechanism specially created for attaining a Middle East peace" and that it should be not be abandoned.

In an interview with Soviet television and radio before his afternoon departure, Mr. Assad said that he was "very much satisfied" with the results of his negotiations with Soviet leaders.

The U.S. Embassy in Moscow delivered an urgent message to Mr. Assad from President Carter appealing for his help in arranging a cease-fire in Beirut.

Embassy spokesmen declined to say how the Carter message was de-

livered or whether Mr. Assad responded.

Western diplomats believe the duration of Mr. Assad's visit was reduced to two days because of the need for him to return to Damascus to deal with the Beirut crisis.

At a banquet last night in honor of Mr. Assad, Mr. Brezhnev seemed to have said that Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and the establishment of a homeland for the Palestinians were preconditions for peace in the Middle East.

"The organizers of separate deals act as if there were no other Arab countries in the Middle East besides Egypt, whose leadership obediently bows to American and Israeli dictation," he said.

## Egypt Notes 1973 War

(Continued from Page 1)

day, Gen. Ali was appointed commander in chief and defense minister, a title that was changed from war minister, officials said, to emphasize Egypt's direction toward peace.

The weapons displayed at the review also illustrated another developing Egyptian policy, that of moving away from one arms supplier toward several.

Most of the equipment, such as MiG-21 fighters and T-62 tanks, came from the Soviet Union, Egypt's traditional supplier in the past. But there were also French Gazelle helicopters, British Swingfire missiles, French Mirage jets and U.S.-made transport jets. Diplomatic sources said that the first of 50 F-5E jets on order from the United States are expected to be delivered next month.

## Israel Plan Would Create 5 Cities in Negev Desert

TEL AVIV, Oct. 6 (UPI) —

Israel has drawn up a master plan for the development of its southern desert that envisages peace with Egypt and includes the creation of five cities costing \$5.5 billion between now and the year 2000, an Israeli report said today.

The plan, prepared in the last 10 days by a special task force, takes into consideration the evacuation of nearly 20 Jewish settlements from the Sinai desert. The Sinai is to be returned to Egypt as part of a peace agreement.

Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon on Wednesday told a group of settlers that Israel plans to build 20 settlements in the Negev to relocate the Sinai settlers.

The proposal revealed today, according to the Jerusalem Post, outlines the construction of four major east-west highways leading from the Negev desert in southern Israel across the Egyptian Sinai.

It includes construction of a pipeline carrying 280 million tons of oil from Saudi Arabia, through Israel's Red Sea port of Eilat and ending at a port on Sinai's Mediterranean coast, possibly at El Arish.

Such a project means that oil could be piped in huge quantities from Saudi Arabia to tankers in the Mediterranean, eliminating the need for westbound tankers to go all the way to the Gulf to fill up. Huge tankers cannot now transit the Suez Canal.

Three of the proposed cities would be built along the international boundary with Sinai, one would be near the Rafah salient in northeastern Sinai and the fifth would be in the central desert region.

Each is envisioned to house 10,000 residents by the end of the century.

## Strike Strands

## Thousands in

## Mexico Airports

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 6 (UPI) —

About 20,000 air passengers, including hundreds of Americans, have been stranded by a Mexican air-traffic controllers' strike that has tied up nearly all domestic flights.

Most international airlines were operating behind schedule because of the walkout by about 900 workers that began yesterday, authorities said.

Representatives of the Mexican Radio Aeronautics Union met through the night and into today with Mexican Labor Secretary Pedro Ojeda Paulada to try to resolve the key issue in the strike: the transfer of employees of an aviation weather firm that had operated under large federal subsidies until it was dissolved last month by executive order.

first phase, in the year 2000, and to increase to 30,000 thereafter. The cost of the first phase is estimated at 10 billion Israeli pounds (\$5.5 billion), according to the plan.

A canal from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea for the generation of hydroelectric power would begin in the Gaza Strip instead of near the Sinai settlement of Yamit, as outlined in the original master plan for the Negev.

The plan, entitled "Directions for the Development of the Negev Following Peace with Egypt," was presented to the Interior Ministry yesterday.

## SALT Pact Seen Nearer

(Continued from Page 1)

meet President Carter if, of course, the relevant documents are prepared, and first of all the treaty on the limitation of strategic arms," Mr. Gromyko said. "For the meeting, it is necessary for something substantial and important to be confirmed, to be signed."

"The meeting should end with an important step in favor of deepening the relaxation of tensions, an important step in favor of peace."

The Washington Post also reported today that "a series of compromises and accommodations acceptable to the Department of Defense and the Soviet Union have in the past week brought the two superpowers to the verge of a final agreement." These, the Post said, included:

- Allowing the United States to build a new intercontinental bomber system like the Soviet Backfire. The Post said this might be an enlarged version of the Vietnam-era FB-111 bomber. The Soviet Union has previously agreed to limit the Backfire's basing and production rate.
- Permitting each nation to test a new type of nuclear land-based missile. The Soviet Union has been working on a series of weapons, including the MX, a powerful and accurate weapon that contains a great number of nuclear warheads.
- Eliminating limits on new submarine-launched missiles. This would allow the United States to test its two Trident missile versions, and allow the Soviet Union to work on improvements to its SS-N-18 missile.

**Canada, U.S. Set Prisoner Trade**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI) — Canada will take 40 Americans from its jails and turn them over to the custody of U.S. officials next week in the first phase of a prisoner-exchange program. Attorney General Griffin Bell announced today. In return, the United States will hand 28 to 30 imprisoned Canadians to their government.

The exchange will occur on Oct. 12 and 13 at the Federal Metropolitan Correctional Center in Chicago, the Justice Department said. A chartered plane will transfer the prisoners between Kingston, Ontario, and Chicago during the two-day period.

Canada is the third nation, after Mexico and Bolivia, with which the United States has carried out prisoner transfers in an effort to allow inmates to be closer to their families during their rehabilitation.

## State Election Key Test For Schmidt's Coalition

FRANKFURT, Oct. 6 (WP) —

Voters in one of West Germany's 10 federal states vote Sunday in an election that has taken on extraordinary national and even international significance because the survival of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition government could be riding on the outcome.

A victory in the Hesse state elections would give the conservative opposition Christian Democratic Union (CDU) not only control of the state house but, far more importantly, a two-thirds majority in the Bundestag, the upper house of parliament in Bonn, where the states are represented.

This would mean that the opposition essentially could stop any legislation it chose, because Mr. Schmidt's majority in the lower house could not overcome the huge upper house opposition bloc.

Although the Christian Democrats have said they would not be obstructionists just for the sake of halting legislation, it is clear that they could either make the Schmidt administration look ineffective or become a major force in shaping new legislation and policies.

Furthermore, a CDU victory here would probably come mostly at the expense of the small Free Democratic Party, which has been the indispensable partner of the ruling Social Democrats for the past eight years.

**Severely Strained**  
If the Free Democrats disappear politically here as they did in two other state elections in June, the ability of Mr. Schmidt to hold together his coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats in Bonn would be severely strained.

While an opposition victory here does not guarantee that the Bonn coalition will fall, it undoubtedly will present the Schmidt government with its worst political crisis and usher in an era of political uncertainty to Western Europe's most powerful country.

Mr. Schmidt remains the most popular and respected political figure in West Germany, with opinion polls consistently showing him far ahead of CDU national leader Helmut Kohl.

In order for the CDU to gain control in Bonn before the next federal elections in 1980, they must precipitate some kind of unavoidable challenge and win. Few people think that the CDU will put itself in the unpopular position of blocking important legislation. Observers believe the CDU will simply try in the next two years to make the government look ineffective and thus be in a better position to achieve the victory that it lost by only 1 percent in the 1976 federal election.

Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party has been losing strength steadily in many areas in the country in recent years.

Some polls give the current coalition government of Social Democrats and Free Democrats in Hesse a tiny edge, but the outcome is essentially too close to call.

Hesse, a state with more than 3 million voters, includes the major cities of Frankfurt and Wiesbaden. It has been ruled by the Social Democrats alone or in coalition since the end of World War II.

Yet the state has been hit by bank scandals and political corruption and the Christian Democrats have made inroads. The Social Democrats have managed to stay in power here and in Bonn because of the assistance of the Free Democrats.

A party, however, must get 5 percent of the vote to stay in parliament and the Free Democrats fell below that percentage in June in Hamburg and Lower Saxony. If they fall below that mark again Sunday, they will threaten the national survival of their party and thus the coalition in Bonn. Even Mr. Schmidt's top aides think the party will at best get 5.4 to 5.8 percent here.

The key questions now are whether Mr. Schmidt can continue to vest so much power in a party that seems to represent fewer and fewer people and whether the party will feel that it has no more future linked to the Social Democrats.

## U.K. Jail Riot Over Alleged Drugging Ends

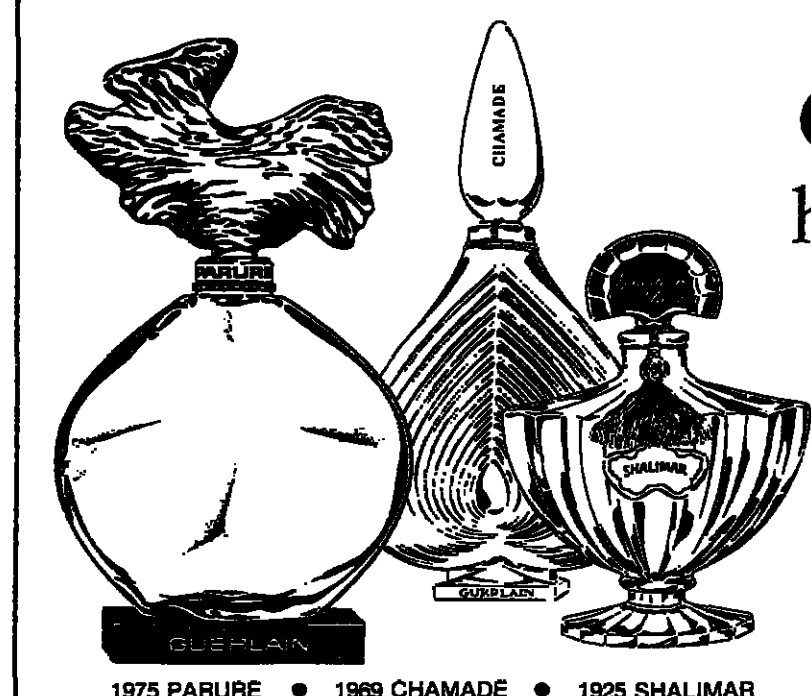
LEICESTER, England, Oct. 6

(UPI) — Rioting prisoners at the Gartree maximum security jail surrendered to the authorities today, ending an 18-hour protest over the alleged drugging of difficult inmates. Three of the jail's four cellblocks had been taken over by 230 prisoners. One guard suffered minor injuries.

The trouble began last night as a protest over the treatment of 22-year-old Michael Blake, who is serving a life sentence for murder. A prison official said Blake had been taken to a hospital after a suicide attempt.

During the night the prisoners telephoned a national newspaper saying they were protesting the drugging of inmates.

Prison authorities denied drugging Blake to pacify him, and denied all other allegations by the prisoners. The Home Office has ordered an inquiry. Officials said they did not know why the prisoners decided to end their protest.



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## Deal With Iran Cited at House Hearing

## U.S. Arms-Sale Ceiling Called 'Phony'

By George C. Wilson  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI) — President Carter's arms-sales policy has "put our government in the worst of all worlds," Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill., charged yesterday at a House hearing. The congressman's remarks came at a House International Relations subcommittee hearing, as a State Department witness stumbled over the administration's formula for determining the ceiling on U.S. weapons business abroad.

Rep. Findley complained to Lucy Benson, undersecretary of state for security assistance, that the case of the Navy frigates that Iran wanted to buy from the United States "makes the arms ceiling appear to be empty if not phony."

## Change of Course

First, said Rep. Findley, the Carter administration told the Shah of Iran last fall that he would have to buy the hulls of Navy FFG frigates from some other country to

help keep arms sales under the fiscal 1978 ceiling set by the president. As a result, Iran has been negotiating with the Netherlands and West Germany to build the frigates.

But this July, Rep. Findley said, the administration changed course, telling the Shah it would sell the weapons to Iran for the frigates and might let U.S. yards build the hulls after all.

The upshot of the frigate episode, Rep. Findley complained, is that domestic shipbuilders grew angry and U.S. allies are confused. Mrs. Benson said she did not know the full details of the transaction but would furnish them for the record.

Two other members of the subcommittee, Reps. Gerry Studds, D-Mass., and Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., told Mrs. Benson that the apparent shakiness of the Shah's government is cause for concern because of all the modern U.S. weapons that might fall into unfriendly hands if there is a change of power in Iran.

## Heavy Criticism

Rep. Solarz said that he was specifically worried about the secret Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft that are scheduled to go to Iran beginning in 1981. Saying that his concern was serious, Rep. Solarz then asked facetiously if the State Department had made any arrangements, "if and when the Shah should feel obligated to go into exile, for him to fly out on one of the AWACS we sold him."

Mrs. Benson said no such arrangements had been made, and at-

tributed the unrest in Iran to the reforms the Shah was trying to bring about, including more freedom for Iranian women.

The administration's figures for fiscal 1978 came in for heavy criticism during the hearing. They show that total military sales and grants came to \$13.7 billion in fiscal 1978, compared with \$11.4 billion in fiscal 1977.

But the administration has imposed an accounting system under which the sales of weapons other than to NATO countries, Japan, Australia and New Zealand are subject to a ceiling. The ceiling for 1978 was \$8.5 billion, an eight percent reduction from the fiscal 1977 figures, and the administration stayed below that ceiling.

Subcommittee chairman Lee Hamilton, D-Ind., asked Mrs. Benson what kinds of construction projects were counted against the \$8.5 billion ceiling. Mrs. Benson replied that the military part of an airport would, but such related facilities as parking lots and family housing would not.

Seated beside her as she testified was Lt. Gen. Ernest Graves, arms sales director for the Pentagon; he shook his head in disagreement. He told the subcommittee that any type of military construction — including an airstrip or the naval facility for ships — would not be counted against the administration's weapons ceiling.

## Orwell's Ghost

Gen. Graves' comments prompted Rep. Solarz to complain that Mrs. Benson's explanation "sounds as if it were drafted by the ghost of George Orwell, because at the same time total arms sales are going up, we claim they are going down."

"We are not trying to say more is less," Mrs. Benson countered. "We are saying that in 1978 we did sell more arms altogether than in 1977. We are also saying that the president's goal of reducing weapons sales to ceiling countries by eight percent was achieved."

In a lengthy exchange with Rep. Hamilton, Mrs. Benson said that the administration has not decided whether to schedule another reduction in arms sales in fiscal 1979. She said that administration officials will meet on that matter Oct. 17.



FARE DISPUTE — Police in Guatemala City struggle with a demonstrator during a protest march against a doubling of fares on the citywide public transportation system.

## Nicaraguans Inform OAS Of Atrocities by Troops

MANAGUA, Oct. 6 (UPI) — Despite threats of retaliation, hundreds of citizens from war-ravaged Leon yesterday mobbed the Organization of American States Human Rights Commission with complaints of National Guard atrocities, witnesses said.

"The people did seem to be desperately afraid of retaliation, but at the same time, they were desperate," said a witness who accompanied the six commission members on their daylong visit to the city 45 miles northwest of Managua.

Members of the OAS panel declined to give details of the complaints, but official sources said that most of the charges were filed against the National Guard, although a few were filed against Sandinista guerrillas.

Leon, Nicaragua's second largest city, was the scene of nearly a week of National Guard attacks to dislodge Sandinistas and their supporters who captured most of the city Sept. 9 as part of a nationwide uprising to oust President Anastasio Somoza.

## Wave of Killings

When the guard retook the city a week later, they unleashed a wave of killings, mostly of young males aged 14 to 20, residents told foreign journalists at the time.

Committee members and staff, who split up into several groups to

walk around the areas hardest hit by the fighting, "were mobbed by dozens of persons in each area complaining about guard atrocities," the witnesses said.

"Some people would just crowd around the commissioners and shout out their charges, while others called to them from inside their doorways and asked them to come inside to hear their stories."

Many complaints involved innocent civilians killed during the air bombardments — "a clear violation of the human rights that require armies to discriminate between combatants and noncombatants," an official said.

## Forced to Kneel

Many other complaints involved civilians who were forced to kneel and then shot by the guard.

The commissioners also visited the Leon jail, where the handful of prisoners said that their treatment had improved markedly in the last few days before the commission's visit. A large group of political prisoners also was freed shortly before the commission's arrival.

But in an apparent violation of Mr. Somoza's pledge to allow panel members to inspect all government installations, the commissioners were barred entrance to the top floor of a hospital near the guards' Leon command post.

## U.S. to Move Nerve Gas After Probe of 3 Leaks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP) — The U.S. Army is going ahead with its plan to ship 896 nerve gas bombs from near Denver to an installation in Utah despite the discovery of leaks earlier this year in three bombs, the Defense Department said yesterday.

An Army statement said that extensive tests on the three leaking bombs and on one that was not leaking showed there is "no evidence to indicate . . . that movement of the [remaining] stockpile would present any problem."

Thomas Ross, chief Defense Department spokesman, said no time had been determined for the transfer of the bombs from Rocky Mountain Arsenal near Denver to Tooele Army Depot, 60 miles west of Salt Lake City.

## Officials Concerned

The leaks, discovered earlier this year, heightened concern among officials in Colorado and Utah about the shipment of the bombs. Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., has argued that the bombs "ought to be destroyed" at their present location.

At one point the Defense Department had ordered the bombs to be destroyed, but it has since determined that they are safe.

The Army confirmed in May that two of the bombs had been discovered to be leaking two months earlier. In early June, another bomb was found to be leaking and the Army postponed its shipment plans.

Officials have said that precautions would be taken in moving the bombs, but they have said that no guarantee can be made that other leaks might not occur.

## Leaks Continued

The Defense Department report on its investigation said that the leaks in all bombs were contained within the steel shipping containers in which they were packed. It said that the three bombs — as well as one that did not leak — were dismantled as part of the tests.

The report said the leakage "appeared to be due to an extended corrosion problem . . . [although] not typical stress corrosion cracking." It said that the welds on the three bombs were "of good quality and followed good welding practices."

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## 'Order and Morality' Urged An Issue for Next Pope: Vatican Wealth

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 6 (AP) — One of the major tasks facing the next pope will be how to cut the cost of the Roman Catholic Church's expanding world mission and invest wisely. But some critics say the Vatican also must reconcile its worldly wealth with its spiritual role.

No sooner had Pope John Paul I taken over on Aug. 26 than a leading Italian business magazine appealed to him to impose "order and morality" on the church's secret financial affairs. Complaints persist that it still has too much of a secular role through its financial holdings in banks, stock exchanges and real estate.

"The Vatican depends financially on the capitalist system," said Giovanni Cerretti, a priest and theologian, in a recent financial study for the international theology review Concilium. "It depends on the benefits the big multinationals take out even from developing countries."

"It finds itself on the side of capitalists in certain social conflicts. All this cannot but raise questions and problems, particularly from younger churches."

Under changes instituted by Pope Paul VI in 1968, three organizations now manage the Holy See's financial affairs. On top is the Prefecture for Economic Affairs, headed by Cardinal Egidio Vagnozzi. The prefecture coordinates all administrative and financial policies, including the budget of the Holy See.

## 2d Organization

A second organization, the Administration of the Patrimony of the Holy See, is responsible for the Vatican's payroll and manages investment in securities and real estate.

The third, headed by Bishop Paul Marcinkus, 56, of Cicero, Ill., is the Vatican bank — officially called the Institute for Religious Works.

With offices in the Tower of St. Peter inside the 108-acre Vatican city-state, the institute was established by Pope Pius XII in 1942 to "ensure for, protect and administer capital destined for works of the religious."

In practice, it provides a full range of banking services for its clients — religious orders, ambassadors to the Holy See and recommended lay persons.

For religious orders, it provides the mechanism for the transfer of money to the church's far-flung missions, while offering attractive interest rates — 6.5 percent on U.S. currency, 10 percent on the Italian lira and 8 or 9 percent on time deposits above \$100,000.

According to Il Mondo, the business weekly that appealed to Pope John Paul to put the Vatican's finances in order, the bank also helps some of Italy's richest people evade taxes and laws against the transfer of capital abroad.

The magazine estimated that the bank holds deposits of \$2 billion, and its 7,000 depositors include "some of the biggest Italian industrialists and businessmen."

The Vatican declined comment on the report and has maintained strict secrecy on its institute's assets.

## Partial Close

One partial clue was supplied by the Bank for International Settlements in Switzerland, which provides the outside currency positions of banks on a country-by-country basis. Its annual report said the Vatican had \$100 million in deposits with reporting banks at the end of last year. At the end of 1975, these deposits totaled \$105 million.

Vatican insiders say there have been several changes in investment practice in the past decade.

To avoid moral conflicts, the

Vatican divested itself of any stock holdings in companies involved in the manufacture of arms, contraceptives and films. At the same time, Vatican money managers have been careful not to acquire controlling interest in a company to avoid the role of "boss" and possible conflict with labor unions.

The Vatican also has been divesting itself of holdings in Italian companies, shifting to the United States, Switzerland, Germany, Japan, France, Canada and Spain. "In general, all countries that permit the free export of investment profits," according to Father Cerretti's study.

Sources say the Vatican has shifted its investments into public utilities, such as telephone, electric and gas companies, banks and insurance.

## 'Small Investments'

"They have small investments, sometimes peanuts," said the U.S. head of a religious order who has dealings with the Vatican bank. "I know they have investments in one bank in New Jersey, for instance,

and have traded in small lots through the bond market." He added that his name was not to be used.

The shift from Italy is attributed in part to the intervention of the Curia, the Vatican's central administration, under Pope Paul VI.

But Father Cerretti said it is based on a political-economic choice, because investments in Italy are "less profitable, less secure, less protected and more heavily taxed."

With the expansion of church activities has come the cost of telecommunications and air travel. The creation of the Synod of Bishops, a gathering of leading bishops from around the world every three years, also has caused costs to mount.

Meanwhile, wages have been rising. Most of the Vatican's 4,000 employees are tied in to the inflation-based Italian wage scale, which went up an average of 21 percent during the last three years.

Cardinal Vagnozzi said recently that because of rising personnel costs the Vatican faces a 1981 budget deficit of \$36 million at current rates.

## A French Admiral Warns Of Soviet Naval Threat

PARIS, Oct. 6 (UPI) — The growing strength of the Soviet Navy is raising a potential threat to France's vital supply lanes, Adm. Jean Lamourel, French Navy chief of staff, warned in a statement made public by authorities this week.

In a recent address before the High National Defense Studies Institute, Adm. Lamourel called for a strong French Navy to protect its interests in the sensitive maritime areas through which France receives her seaborne supplies.

His statement was made public in the authoritative monthly, Revue de la Defense, as French Navy sources disclosed that the Soviet Union is building a 60,000-ton carrier apparently designed to boost the Soviet naval squadron in the Pacific.

Adm. Lamourel said that France had strategic stockpiles for a conflict in Europe. Such a conflict, he said, would be short-lived but might drag on if nuclear deterrents fail.

France, he said, ran the risk of seeing its supply lanes cut in various maritime zones in the world.

In a parallel study in the monthly, Rear Adm. Jean Acoy, deputy chief of the operations department of the Navy general staff, cautioned that France was importing two thirds of its energy needs and the bulk of raw materials by sea.

## Uncertain Reactions

"This threat is linked on the one side with the deployment of Soviet naval forces in the main maritime traffic zones, which goes hand in hand with the growing influence of the Soviet Union in Africa, and on the other hand with the growth of offensive capacities of numerous African and Asian countries whose often unstable regimes make uncertain their reaction in the event of tensions," he said.

Adm. Lamourel said, "A crisis can therefore arise and develop into a conflict outside of Europe without necessarily bringing about the risk of using nuclear weapons. Such a conflict can last long, assume various forms and lead gradually to the economic asphyxiation of the country."

Adm. Lamourel said it was necessary to be able to react against such threats with conventional military forces.

He said the allies would certainly come to France's help if the aggression was on a large scale. But France must keep sufficient forces in all the vital maritime areas if it wants to receive the necessary volume of supplies and retain final decision as to the use of its nuclear deterrent.

Adm. Lamourel complained that the French Navy does not have enough logistic support vessels: it has to rely on the British Royal Navy to three times as many logistic support vessels.

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Adm. Lamourel complained that the French Navy does







## The Art Market

Asian Sculpture Show  
Has Its Tragic Side

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Oct. 6 (IHT) — In a few years, collectors, museum curators and even the public at large will probably wonder how it was ever possible to put together exhibitions such as "Sculptures of Asia," which opened Sept. 18 at the Galerie Beaudouin and lasts to the end of October. Of the 20 sculptures reproduced in the portfolio that serves as a catalog, several are masterpieces that one is surprised to find in the market.

A large marble Buddha head from China (just sold) stands out in high relief against a halo framed by shimmering flames tapering to a point and illustrates the glory of the Tang Dynasty in China.

An Indonesian stele from Java showing a six-armed Hindu deity, Durga, standing on a vanquished bull, is of great quality — certainly as good as any of the 13th-century carvings which were shown at the Petit Palais last May in the selection from the site at Borobudur and from Indonesian museums.

A magnificent bronze head of the 14th-century Sukhotai school represents Thai art at its highest when it had developed just enough to be truly independent of its Cambodian forefathers.

## Test on Casting

Most remarkable of all is a Khmer bust of Vishnu in cast bronze which can only be compared to one in the Bangkok National Museum. It is so rare that Jean Michel Beaudouin felt it necessary to check its authenticity. He had a bit of the casting core tested at the Oxford Research Laboratory for Archaeology. The thermoluminescence test confirmed its age — the 13th century, as indicated by the style.

But there is a less enchanting side to such an exhibition. Another way to look at the masterpieces is to see them as relics of the plundering in this century. The marvelous Chinese head was ripped off the statue it belonged to. To do so the henchmen who catered to Western dealers between the two world wars, wrecking the most important sites of early Chinese Buddhism, not only used long iron bars. They lifted the head and half away from its body, chipping in the process the bottom of the neck and the top of the flaming aura — but retaining the two rectangular prongs, originally invisible, which fitted into corresponding cavities in the shoulders. Jean Michel Beaudouin, who acquired it on the European market, believes it could easily be traced back to its original site.

The bronze Vishnu bust separated from the lower part of the body is also a wreck. Moreover, it has lost its identity. Beaudouin had first cataloged it as Thai because of the Bangkok Museum piece. But now he is inclined to think differently. His own bronze was sold to him by a Vietnamese refugee.

The two pieces may have followed divergent routes with the loot that has been carried off during the last 10 years. Or they may have been dug up in border areas in Thailand and Vietnam, which were Cambodian until the 18th century.

## An Extreme Case

In some cases it is not isolated works of art but the art of a whole nation that has been plundered and stripped of its identity to the point where no one has a clue as to its date or precise provenance. Burma is an extreme case. Continuous internal warfare has removed any possibility of consistent protection of monuments and sites in vast areas and has transformed much of this into loatable territory.

Gilt wood sculptures, some with glass insets, flooded the Western market from the late '60s via the Thai antique route. Many of these works showed a marvelous sense of stylization in the draperies and a strange handling of faces that at times reminds one of some very early European medieval sculpture.

The most varied labels were attached to them, from "12th-13th century" to "late 18th century," the latter based on the assumption that cut-glass insects reflected the expansion of trading with the West. Some even said they must be fakes done for export in post-independence days. Some years ago one of the finest found its way into the Musée Guimet in Paris at a price reportedly close to 80,000 francs, which was then the price of major pieces of an early period.

Beaudouin believes that there are hardly any fakes, but that they belong in the main to the 19th century. Some dated pieces have provided comparative evidence. He points at a bronze seated Buddha in his exhibition with an early-looking patina and inscribed with a Buddhist donor's dedication carrying the date 1811. When he bought it, the dealer admits with a twinkle, he thought it must have been 16th century.

## Mystery Bronzes

Gray areas include almost all the bronzes that have been coming out of Burma. In the exhibition was a small seated Buddha, heavily corroded, with a green bluish patina



Bronze bust of Vishnu, 44 cm. high, an example of Khmer art of the 13th century.

leaving small patches of gold leaf to show through. That kind of patina would normally suggest at least seven or eight centuries of age. But while the handling of the hair compares with that of some 11th-century statues, the base is supposedly later. And so, the pedantic debate goes on, which we would be spared if the objects had stayed where they belonged and been dug up in their proper context.

The burden of responsibility for this state of affairs rests on the international community. No one is blameless, neither museums nor collectors. They certainly have no qualms about buying. In the first

exhibition of the kind put together by Beaudouin in November, 1976, 80 percent in value of the exhibits were sold. The second exhibition, held six months later with the participation of Ha Thuc Can, a Singapore gallery, sold out within six months.

In the present exhibition, one-third in value has already been sold — for example, a Tang pottery horse, restored but of outstanding sculptural quality, went for 80,000 francs and an exceedingly rare carved stone head from the Cham country in Vietnam for 13,000 francs. Buyers are often French collectors, but museums also take an

## Around the European Galleries

## Brussels

Hundertwasser; Christo's Running Fence; Palais des Beaux Arts, Brussels; Dock, Van Eepol, Fournal, Art Shop, PBA, Brussels.

The Hundertwasser traveling exhibition, sponsored by the Austrian government, has arrived in Brussels, signaled by a sudden sprouting of greenery throughout the salons of the Palais des Beaux Arts. The artist's involvement with ecology started 20 years and he has now won international recognition to the point where his stipulation that there must be trees and plants wherever this collection of his works is shown is respectfully heeded.

Paintings, tapestries, serigraphs, lithos, gouaches feature multi-hued spirals; banks of houses built among trees or alongside water; perched in rakish rows; portraits screened through plunging patterns of mazelike grids; raindrops and teardrops expanded into onion domes and jewels. His travels have taken him around the world and his work carries imprints of exotic places. New Zealand, in particular, seems to have enriched his palette and helped to give him the vision of the ideal habitat amid the kind of lush and colorful vegetation that means rain is never very far away. In the film on the artist shown on videotape in the show, Hundertwasser discusses his love for water and links his painting to that obsession. Imaginative models are displayed of the kind of architecture Hundertwasser would like to see instead of the concrete-box and stark-tower style of living. Housing complexes are dispersed among trees, even under trees, with roofs carpeted in green grass; some are built in spiraling layers of grassy banks, others tunnel into the earth itself, making homes for sophisticated troglodytes. He places noisy expressways under bridges of grass-planted soil in long, green, descending curves to deaden the din; invents special ventilation and heating systems for his tree homes, and even comes up with an ecological larder. The whole effect is of life in an enchanted forest. Every neatly modeled design with its incorporated greenery seems architecturally attainable as a full-scale home in bricks and mortar, and in fact a few have been constructed to his blueprints, complete with green lawns for roofs.

Christo has turned environment into a backdrop for his own embellishment, a romantic concept with nothing practical about it. His 24-mile-long white plastic curtain, 18 feet tall, wended its billowing way through California fields, up hills, through gas stations, cutting the landscape into sections like an imperfect version of the Great Wall of China to slide majestically into the Pacific Ocean. It only lasted two weeks but the enormous assault of publicity for two years behind the preparation of the work provided for hundreds of people, the thousands who flocked to view it gave Christo's ghostly curtain a kind of fragile immortality. This exhibition sets out to capture the spirit of the enterprise from labor of installation to final dismantling in handsome photographs.

In the Art Shop, Dock, Van Eepol and Fournal, three young artists active in communal art projects, in teaching, in contemporary theater and television set-designing show recent work. Dock's large and sweeping portraits use lots of color and opposing pattern; Van



Early work by Hundertwasser in lead pencil and watercolors.

Subject placed in a surreal pose is a specialty of artist Jan Vanriet, showing at Galerie Farber, Brussels.



Eepol's drawings and pastels seem deceptively hesitant and self-effacing, but have a real touch of fantasy. Fournal's drawings have life and movement even in static, posed portraits.

Jan Vanriet, Galerie Farber, Rue Ravenstein, Brussels, to Oct. 14. Playful portraits in aquarelle, subjects placed in surreal poses and surroundings perhaps allusive for the protagonists themselves, often with zany titles that add to the general puzzle, make cheerful and very well-drawn compositions by this young Flemish artist. A poet in his bathos modestly covered in the neck in green foliage regards his muse, a busy young woman in striped stockings; a male charmer smiles inscrutably amid cases of captured butterflies; women in elegant early Victorian attire sail across a landscape upright in small boats, all with a pleasant streak of lighthearted originality.

Camille Van Bredam, Miroir d'Encre, 159 Champs de Charleroi, to Oct. 14.

Another young Flemish artist fantasizes freely, in wood and banal objects transformed into elements of random assemblages. Roughly varnished or raw wood predominates, incorporating eyeglasses, pearls coated in wax, nuts and small shells embedded into branches, rope plaits, riding stirrups, tiny beetles, even the skeletal head of a small animal, and autumn leaves scattered throughout. All these disparate bits and pieces somehow provide a kind of jagged harmony.

Leonor Fini, Hilton Gallery, Blvd. Waterloo, Brussels. A prolific artist, Leonor Fini has produced a whole spate of new works for this show, so recent that one turns out to be a portrait of her cat, a special pet who died just a few weeks before the exhibition opened. It is the only painting signed "Leonor," a sentimental gesture as this was her cat's name. Most of the portraits of women could be fairly easily converted into portraits of cats, except for the full-mouthed look common to all. Of the refined delicacy of line and decadence of expression present in earlier, more representative work by this artist, there is hardly a trace here.

Kurt Lewy, Maison de la Culture, Woluwe St. Pierre, 93 Ave. Charles Tielemans, Brussels, to Oct. 14.

A show of high quality provides a spectrum of complex, carefully built-up constructivist paintings and drawings by an artist born in Germany, exiled to Belgium during the Nazi years, and who died a few years ago after becoming a Belgian citizen. Kurt Lewy's art is reasoned and calm, consisting of coolly strict geometry in mild colors that soften the precision of line and planning. Disciplined control of emotion is imparted to the patterns of his work. But when Lewy turns to enamel, he gives his feeling for warm color full rein and they glow with the sheen of deep blues, garnet reds, a sparkling green. A handsome stained-glass window in the show has the same warmth and light, and is a reminder of the series he

designed for the synagogue in Essen, where he was born.

—RONA DOBSON.

## Paris

Paschke, Galerie Darthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6e, to Nov. 5.

Paschke's manner is that of an acid, icy expressionism and his subject a post-human brave new world that gives us a hyped-up vision of chilling fantasies bred in the poor old world of today. What we see is a series of portraits, done in acid neon tones of extravagant manlike creatures, eyeless, noseless, mouthless, their individuality set off only by very peculiarities of hair-style or clothing, enveloped in the wiry neon sparks of a perpetual lighting. If Eliot's hollow men were pathetic, whimpering creatures, Paschke's are arrogant and triumphant. What they seem to imply is a reflection on individuality and its synthetic substitutes. As such, the paintings appear as cautionary visions of hell, and their violence, vulgarity and brashness are a searing language which Paschke has found appropriate to his subject.

Roland Topor, Galerie Jean Brancie, 23-25 Rue Guenegaud, Paris 6e, to Nov. 18.

Topor's special talent is his fantasy, which is full of cruel conceits and unexpected dreams. Fortunately, he keeps his distance from the contents thanks to a graphic style which refers back to the illustrations of the 19th century, a caustic impertinence and a constant mobility. In a word, Topor is a humorist — but obviously, a word is not enough. Typically, the catalog shows us a single vertical line and underneath it we read: "24. La Lecheuse, 1978, drawing, 25 x 32.5 cm, side view." A portion of the exhibition is a collection of rubbings based on excruciating puns (a form of wit for which polite French society has practically no tolerance). Topor's imaginary world would certainly be less plausible if we did not sense this humor lurking in even the bloddiest of his fancies.

Jean Dubuffet, Galerie Claude Bernard, 7-9 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6e, to Nov. 18.

Certainly, nobody can accuse Dubuffet of producing slowly and in small quantities. The present show is devoted to odds and ends of works on paper which, after piling up in the corners of his studio, were assembled like a puzzle and mounted on canvas. The result is a typical Dubuffet, but much less monotonous than some of his recent production, being composed of all sorts of exercises, scrawly human figures and patterns of every kind, jumbled together and making for a kind of assertive coherence. The space they offer the viewer is two-dimensional; the elements, taken one by one, have no distinctive quality aside from having been slapped down by an authoritative brush. The overall effect is that of a soundproof door opening and shutting on a series of very loud cocktail parties, the jumbled but self-assertive voices striking the ear vigorously and all together, and being shut off all together as we turn away.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

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## Art in Italy

## Severe Symbols of God Traced in Pagan Stone

By Edith Schloss

**L**A SPEZIA, Italy (IHT)—On a cliff overlooking the Mediterranean, in an astrological position facing the sunset, stands a curious alien stone. On a clear day in the fall it is so still there that the only sound is the sea wind and the drip of resin from the pines, and the eye can see from Leghorn in the south over the wide horizon to the profile of the Cote d'Azur due north. The spot, so near the busy harbor of La Spezia, seems haunted. An iron Christian cross, planted on the strange-looking rock, and the name of its site, Madonna Mountain, can take nothing away from the superstitions, old tales, and pagan beliefs still persisting around it.

Nearby, at Biassa, a petroglyph full of fertility runes was found, and below, at sea level, when in 1886 the foundations for the La Spezia naval arsenal were dug, some curious squat stones, with a minimum of sculptural detail, like symbols for facial features, turned up and were abandoned, but, luckily, photographed first.

This was only the beginning of the finds in the Magra Valley. Here, as everywhere else in Italy, historical sites, artifacts and museums abound. But it is the riches of prehistory, so far hardly tapped in this country, which have come to light more and more during the past few decades.

The Magra Valley, in an angle between the Apennine chain and the Apennine Alps, running from the north toward its delta on the Ligurian coast near the site of the old Roman marble-exporting port of Luni, and therefore also called Lunigiana, is an age-old thoroughfare. Life was never easy in the valley, and its inhabitants were hardy and notoriously frugal.

These people needed strong beliefs and gods from the beginning, and the first traces of these are the stelae. These, also called menhirs or dolmens, words which are Breton for "long-stones" and "board-

stones," have been found in other parts of Europe, Russia, the Middle East and also in other regions of Italy.

But in the Lunigiana, in an area of little more than 100 square kilometers, 49 have come to light from the Bronze Age to the late Iron Age, and they are the most varied.

## Occult Power

Because they appeared rough and primitive in outline, they were probably feared for their occult power. To use or to break their magic, they were debased to building material for stables, houses, fountains, even churches. In 1905 a whole group of stelae were discovered in a chestnut grove at Pontevicchio when it was being converted into an arable field. Then, from the '20s on, when a modern awareness for archaic artifacts had developed, a host of amateurs, students, laborers, priests, teachers—found more and more of these stones.

Only one of the sites was methodically dug up. And it is significant that this spot had been sacred for centuries, a pilgrimage place on a mountain pass and crossroads, today the shrine of the Madonna of Minuciano. For though no one is sure of the exact significance of the sculptures, there is no doubt they were holy.

No burial outfits and implements for the trip to the beyond nor any human remains have been found near any of them, so it is unlikely they were meant to represent ancestors or heroes. It is probable they stood in rows or circles to form megalithic cromlechs, and since many of them, like the Biassa stone, were in an astrologically and geographically important position, or near odd repetitive arrangements of paving, or in areas still obscurely feared for their spells, they must have represented deities and marked the site of religious events and worship.

## Feminine Attributes

The earliest of the Lunigiana menhirs had predominantly feminine attributes—pointed breasts, necklaces—which might corroborate the theory that the original societies in the Mediterranean basin were matriarchal and worshiped at the Great Mother who protected crops and dreams. Only later do the female menhirs appear paired with male warrior forms, carrying ax and dagger, symbols of more practical protection.

All the stones are severe, and the earliest are simply upright rectangular slabs marked with anthropomorphic signs. In time the last stones become rounded on top, over more defined facial indications, the whole sculpture often phallic in shape. Heads were not detached from the body, merely di-



Three menhirs excavated at Pontevecchio, Italy, now in museum at La Spezia.

vided from the rest by a well-like collarbone. A U-shape for the face, so basic as to become strangely hypnotic, is flanked by two little rounds, ear rings or ears, repeated in the disklike breasts below. All these have been roughly classified as Group A.

Group B, at the height of the Bronze Age, still dominated by female deities with dome-shaped breasts, and very close to Middle Eastern forms, is the noblest. The head is set on a neck distinct from the body, which itself is all of a piece and ornamented by arms and hands, empty or holding weapons. A headdress or helmet, like the

sweeping curve of the half moon, tops a circle of a mysterious face, with cavities or small rounds for eyes and a straight line for a nose, which for all its sparseness of form is amazingly expressive. These grandly stylized stelae, made by people driven to give shape to their beliefs, emanate an ageless purity and power.

The Group C menhirs, reaching into the Iron Age, are the most naturalistic. The bullet heads, the features, the hands and weapons, and now lower limbs as well, are well worked out. But since abstraction, used to intensify meaning, has been abandoned for the sake of

realism, the later works begin to be awkward and less forceful. These cult stones of prehistory have been only recently brought together and properly housed. The Eginoro castle museum in Pontevicchio presents the clearest and most comprehensive picture. Here all the stelae of the region are gathered, if not as originals from the nearby sites, then at least as good casts. The Civic Museum of La Spezia is equally interesting and here the menhirs are complemented by Iron Age burial finds from Anzegaglia at the mouth of the Magra, and artifacts, mosaics and statuary from Luni.

## Food and Drink in Italy

## Leo and Liquid Leonardo Quench Florence Thirst

By Naomi Barry

**F**LORENCE (IHT)—Now is the good time of the grape. The harvest is in progress in the nearby Chianti Valley; nights are frisky, but the sun at midday is hot, and something fresh is still in order. At Harry's Bar, on the Arno, Leo Vadorini is also pressing grapes—and is pouring the juice into glasses of champagne.

This newly contrived libation for "light drinkers" he has dubbed the Leonardo.

## Baronial Rendezvous

Bubbling throughout the summer at the Florentine Harry's has been the Tiziano, calling for fresh strawberry or raspberry juice to perfume a coupe of champagne. As the year advances, there will be an infusion of fresh blood-orange juice—a variation known as the Mimosa. For the moment, however, the Leonardo is the most amiable drink around.

Harry's Bar, at 22 Lungarno

Vespucci, is the in-town rendezvous of the Chianti barons—Castelbarco of Castello di Uzzano, La Cagnina of Castello di Gabbiano, Antinori, Frescobaldi, Monsanto, Guicciardini.

It is also a soothing retreat for visitors, predominantly French and U.S., who have been shopping. Magnet for both groups is Leo, the keystone of Harry's since he left the navy in 1956. A good bartender is the sum of many parts: master of ceremonies, psychiatrist, father confessor, friend, Mr. Fix-it and guide.

## Good Addresses

If Leo suggests you stay for lunch or dinner, take him up on it. The Tortellini alla Harry's, the White Noodles with Chopped Ham Gratin, the Carpaccio, and the Apple Tart with Fresh Cream are superb.

The good shopping addresses of Florence could fill a telephone

directory, and some of them deserve more than one visit. The Farmacia di Santa Maria Novella, 16 n. Via della Scala, has been operating for centuries. Among its specialties is an ancient-recipe potion called Acqua Antistressa.

Loretta Caponi, 12R Via Borgognissanti, keeps an atelier for making the kind of lingerie and pillowcases that are the stuff on which dreams are made.

Parri's has its own factory for leather goods. The banalities in windows of its retail shop at 18R Via Guicciardini are to discourage the copyists; the quality is kept upstairs in the "finer garments." Leo directed me to the Forno Colle Milla Pinzanti at 92R Via Borgognissanti. Gianni Pinzanti makes marvelous biscotti di Prato that he sells in kilo and half-kilo cellophane bags. These hard almond cookies are wonderful to have around the house—and should be kept in airtight tins. They are softened by dip-

## Theater in London

## Congreve—Alive and Flourishing

By John Walker

**L**ONDON, Oct. 6 (IHT)—William Congreve's "The Double Dealer" burst into joyous life in Peter Wood's production at the National's Olivier Theatre, in which, if the elegant contrivances of the plot have dated, the characters have not—they have a precisely observed absurdity which is recognizable and highly enjoyable.

The chief virtue of the production, as the characters scamper in and out of the many exits and entrances provided by Tanya Moisewitch's baroque setting of a stately home, is that it allows humanity to flourish.

The characters are not the comic automations of much Restoration comedy, no more than the sum of their graceful speech. They can be, and are here, fully human, thanks to some brilliant comic acting.

Dorothy Tutin's Lady Plyant, all agitation the moment a male approaches her, unless it is her husband, is a marvel of a yearning opposed to her outward insistence upon the sanctity of her honor. "Prey rise," she squeals to a suppliant admirer as she settles herself on his knee.

But the revelation is Michael Bryant's Sir Paul Plyant, an overgrown child who allows his wife to swaddle him in blankets at night so that he does not touch her. This silly man becomes infinitely touching in Bryant's performance. The speech in which he describes his wife's one fault—and his longing for a son—is broken up into short phrases, interspersed by nods and an embarrassed smile, a masterpiece of acting, one that casts a glow on the whole play.

Robert Stephens makes the

play's undisputed villain, Maskwell, just as human and understandable. The difference between Maskwell's intrigues and those of the lords and ladies who surround him is that his are fueled by a genuine passion for the young and virginal Cynthia, while theirs are conventional adulteries, pursuits carried out for the sake of fashion.

Maskwell becomes a modern character, recognizable in his desire to display his superiority over his social betters, so contemptuous that he explains his plots to his victims before he carries them out and still manages, until his final humiliation, to appear the model of virtue.

It is passion that undoes him, as it does Lady Touchwood, in Sara Kestelman's performance. Those who merely profess love escape unscathed to flirt again another day.

While the general intrigues still divert, the production cannot do much to animate the innocent young lovers, who are the passive center to the action, although Judy Bowker is allowed to be tough-minded, ripping up a song sheet after listening to it being sung to her.

The other performances, if not as richly detailed, are still admirably individual. Nicky Henson and Brenda Blethyn provide some broader fun as a couple of lovers carrying on their affair under the gaze of an unsuspecting husband, and Dermot Crowley is a terrific stone-faced straight man to much of the comedy, his lack of visible reaction being an additional source of amusement.

At the Royal Court's Theatre Upstairs, Lumiere and Son's "Nightfall," by David Gale, is a vaguely surrealist work by an experi-

mental group whose stated aim is "to find a theatrical language capable of expressing the extremes of human appetite and the secret desires that lie behind blank expressions, arctic smiles and compulsive politeness."

That is precisely what Congreve achieved with his theatrical language, as did such diverse talents as Ben Jonson and John Dryden.

Lumiere and Son, a group of three men and two women, uses less disciplined and much blander means. They dispense with language, apart from the utterances of cliché, without offering much in the way of movement as a substitute.

The strangest moment in their current work has a naked man wearing a water-filled fish tank over his head pouring some of the water into an earth-filled tank borne on the shoulders of another naked man.

Otherwise, it offers the five living in separate tiny wooden houses, they are unable to grow anything in their gardens and they wait every night for an airplane to drop down to them a parcel apiece, each containing a doll. In between, they indulge in childish games and dream of such things as being attacked by giant potatoes. At the end, they rebel and find that they can grow vegetables after all. The message appears to be that if you stop indulging in pointless ritual, you will be rewarded by a sugary cabbage—or, perhaps, that you can't fool all of the people all of the time.

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Page 9

Dollar Rises  
Amid Light  
Turnover  
Speculation Centered  
on DM Realignment

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rose slightly today as speculation centered on the possibility of a realignment of the Deutschmark against the dollar.

The dollar was up 1/16 cent to 1.9300 Swiss francs. The Deutschmark was up 1/16 cent to 1.9300 Swiss francs.

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C. Flemming Hellmann



John C. Farnakidis

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

C. Flemming Hellmann, former executive vice president and deputy manager of Continental Group of Europe, has been named president of the firm. He replaces Donald Eamshaw who returns to the United States as executive vice president of Continental Bank.

Bankers Trust has named John C. Farnakidis vice president in charge of the corporate banking group of the firm's Paris branch. Formerly vice president in charge of the firm's Athens office, he will be succeeded by Constantine Canalis.

Eric Whittle has been appointed chief executive of Lloyds Bank International, succeeding the late Dennis Mitchell. Brian Pittman, a general manager of Lloyds Bank, will replace him as director and deputy chief executive of Lloyds Bank International.

William Harrison, vice president, has been named general manager of Chemical Bank in London and regional head of the bank's northern European region. Previously regional coordinator and district head in San Francisco, he replaces R. Roderick Porter who is returning to New York where he will be secretary of the asset and liability management committee.

ITT has named James Goodson, a vice president of ITT and ITT

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

JAL Signs Contract for 10 Jetliners

Japan Air Lines said it has signed a provisional contract to purchase 10 giant jetliners for use beginning in 1980. Shizuo Asada, president of JAL, said the purchase consists of five DC-10s and five Boeing 747s, including one for cargo transport. JAL originally planned to buy only seven jetliners. Mr. Asada said the additional purchases were designed to meet greater passenger volume and cooperate in the government's surplus-reducing efforts. Meanwhile, Toa Domestic Airways said it will send a mission to Europe later this month to study imports of aircraft. The mission also plans to visit facilities of six airlines, including Lufthansa.

Nippon Kokan to Cut Capacity

Nippon Kokan has drawn up a plan that would reduce its shipbuilding capacity by 40 percent, idling one building facility at each of its three yards, the company said. The Nippon Kokan plan is in response to a recent directive by the Japanese Transportation Ministry that calls for a reduction in overall capacity in an effort to stabilize the severely depressed industry. Company officials said a decision on implementing the cutback plan will be made toward the end of this year.

Genstar to Gain in ITT-Qume Merger

Genstar Ltd. said it owns about 20 percent of Qume Corp.'s shares outstanding through a limited partnership. International Telephone & Telegraph has agreed in principle to acquire Qume, a high-

technology data-printing concern. Based on that merger agreement, Genstar said it would receive about 970,000 ITT shares in exchange for its interest in Qume. Genstar said that it expects a net gain from the transaction of about 50 Canadian cents per Genstar common share and that part of the gain would allow it "to continue with the previously announced deployment of its resources into western Canada and the South and Western U.S."

Esso Cites 'Promising Strike' of Oil

Esso Exploration Production, a unit of Exxon Inc., and the Norwegian petroleum directorate announced a "promising strike of oil" at block 25-11 in the North Sea. Test drilling now completed in test well No. 6, drilled in the so-called Balder structure, gave up to 3,050 barrels of oil per day with a 35-64 inch choke. "We consider this so promising that we have started drilling a seventh exploration well in this structure," Esso Exploration said.

Nippon Electric to Sign China Deal

Nippon Electric said that it expects to sign a contract shortly with China for the sale of one of its medium-size computers, the NEAC System 300. Nippon said that after the contract signing it will apply for the approval of the Coordinating Committee for Export Control. Such approval is needed for computer exports to Communist nations. The Japanese company declined to give further details about the sale other than to say the computer would be used in Shanghai for Chinese export business.

'We Will Take a Fresh Look,' Official Says

Executives See Some Hope for FASB 8

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 6 (Reuters) — Corporate executives unhappy with the impact currency fluctuations are having on company earnings came away from a meeting with the Financial Accounting Standards Board this week with some hope.

FASB chairman Donald Kirk assured them that "we will take a fresh look... we will look fairly, honestly and fairly."

He noted there have been some changes in the board membership and said a staff report recommending any changes in FASB 8 on accounting requirements for currency translations will be forthcoming in early November.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board, established in 1973 as the standard setting body for the U.S. accounting profession, three years ago declared in issuing FASB Statement 8 that it "will eliminate the divergence of accounting practices currently being followed in translating foreign currencies into U.S. dollars."

The fresh look the FASB is giving Statement 8 will also include a look at whether unrealized exchange gains or losses should be deferred, Mr. Kirk said. There is no clear-cut agreement on the definition of unrealized gains or losses.

Mr. Kirk's comments came during a meeting with a "task force" on accounting for the business roundtable, an association of 190 chief executives of major corporations who examine public issues that affect the economy.

General Motors chairman Thomas Murphy, head of the task force, said Mr. Kirk of numerous cases where companies changed their borrowing practices overseas because of FASB 8.

"This disturbs me," said Mr. Murphy, noting that although the impact of foreign currency translations on earnings tends to even out over the longer term, interim earnings "yo-yo" from quarter to quarter.

Mr. Murphy expressed concern about the "substantial" changes brought about by the board in reporting financial results. He said it was difficult for corporations to "find a way through the maze which has been created for us."

Also, he said, "we do not believe the scoreboard affects in out over the longer term, interim earnings 'yo-yo' from quarter to quarter."

Mr. Kirk said the board will provide by the end of the year "guidance, but reasonable choices," for including in financial statements the effects of inflation and changes in prices.

Noting criticism of the Securities and Exchange Commission's experiment with replacement cost accounting for non-inventories, Mr. Kirk said the board has not reached a conclusion on how best to recognize inflation in financial statements.

British Income Advances by 3% In 2d Quarter

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ) — Real personal disposable income in Britain, after taxes and adjusted for inflation, rose by about 3 percent during the second quarter of the year compared with a revised 0.8 percent decline in the first quarter, the central statistical office said today.

British personal income, before taxes, climbed by 4.4 percent in the second quarter following a revised 2.4 percent boost in the first quarter. Personal disposable income, after taxes, rose by about 5 percent in the latest quarter compared with a revised 0.7 percent increase in the first quarter.

Revised figures for British gross domestic product for the second quarter were little changed from the preliminary data, showing a rise of about 2 percent on an output basis. The savings ratio remained at very high levels, reaching 15 percent in the second quarter of 1978 compared with revised 12.5 percent in the first quarter and 16 percent in the fourth quarter of 1977. All figures are seasonally adjusted.

Dutch Prices Rise .7%

THE HAGUE, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ) — The Netherlands consumer price index rose 0.7 percent to 122.3 in mid-September from 121.4 in mid-August, the Ministry of Economic Affairs reported today. The index is based on 1975 equals 100 and is not seasonally adjusted. The mid-September reading is up 4.4 percent from a year earlier.

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Job Holders Increase

U.S. Unemployment Rises Slightly to 6%

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. unemployment rate rose in September to a seasonally adjusted 6 percent of the work force, the Labor Department said today.

The jobless rate was 5.9 percent in August and 6.2 percent in July. Unemployment averaged 6 percent of the work force during this year's third quarter, up slightly from 5.9 percent in the second quarter but down from a 6.2 percent average in the first quarter. During the third quarter of 1977, the unemployment rate averaged 6.9 percent.

The department said total employment in September rose 0.3 percent or 287,000 to an adjusted 94.9 million from 94.6 million the month before when it rose 0.2 percent or 156,000 from July's 94.4 million. At the same time the number of persons unemployed rose 0.6 percent or 34,000 to 6 million after falling 3.6 percent or 225,000 in August to 5.9 million.

Adult Employment Up

Non-farm payrolls in September fell 0.1 percent or 58,000 to an adjusted 86.1 million after rising 0.2 percent in August to 86.2 million. The percentage of working-age population with jobs was 58.7 percent in September, up from 58.6 percent in August.

Adult unemployment fell to 4 percent from 4.1 percent in both July and August. Adult female unemployment dropped to 6 percent from 6.1 percent in August and 6.5 percent in July. Teenage unemployment rose to 16.6 percent from 15.6 percent in August and 16.3 percent in July.

Black unemployment fell to 11.2

Black unemployment fell to 11.2 percent from 11.7 percent in August and 12.5 percent in July. The average work week in September for non-farm workers was an adjusted 35.8 hours, unchanged from the previous month. For factory workers, the average week was an adjusted 40.4 hours, also unchanged from the prior month, while the average weekly overtime was 3.6 hours in September compared with 3.5 in August.

Prices Gain On Wall St.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange made narrow gains today in moderate trading as an afternoon rally barely overcame concern about inflation and rising interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 3.55 points to 880.02 and advanced led declines 826 to 621. Volume fell to 27.38 million shares from yesterday's 27.82 million.

Applied Digital Data lost 1 1/4 to 13 1/2. Gulf and Western lost 1/4 to 14 1/4. It said the Securities and Exchange Commission began looking into filings on purchases of shares of Simmons Co. Simmons eased 1/4 to 17 1/4.

Johnson and Johnson lost 1/4 to 82 1/4 and Technicare was unchanged at 13. Olin picked up 1/4 to 14 1/4 and Celanese eased 1/4 to 42 1/4. A court will allow it to divest 90 percent of its 25-percent stake in Owens-Corning Fiberglas without tax liabilities. Owens-Corning eased 1/4 to 82 1/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also posted slight gains in moderate trading. The index added 0.40 point to 170.23.

Volume Leader Resorts International A fell 3/4 to 45 before a trading halt. New Jersey gaming enforcement filed eight complaints, most with multiple charges, against Resorts.

Rust Craft Greeting Cards said its board agreed on an increase to \$33.50 per share in the price Ziff Corp. will pay for its shares in a merger agreement. Rust lost 1/4 to 29 1/4.

In Chicago, wheat was irregularly lower, corn and oats lower and soybeans substantially lower at the close on the Board of Trade.

EEC Aide Stresses Gains From China

BRUSSELS, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ) — The "enormous" opportunities of the European Economic Community in helping China in its drive to develop and modernize its industry by the year 2000 were emphasized today by commission vice president Wilhelm Haferkamp.

Mr. Haferkamp, who just returned from a 10-day visit to China, said talks with Chinese government and industry leaders in Peking gave evidence of China's interest in using EEC equipment — from simple machinery units to entire plants — as well as technology in raising the level of the Chinese economy to that of the world's major industrialized nations.

He told a press conference that the Chinese are ready to accept "all traditional economic means" to carry out their ambitious development program, including financing from Western banks or corporations.

But, he stressed, however, that the Chinese reject any form of government-to-government financing and are firmly opposed to foreign direct investment in China. He also indicated that EEC deliveries to China over the next 11 years could be at around \$60 billion.

560-Billion Ceiling  
He said that Chinese party chairman Hua Kuo-feng had mentioned that Japan's deliveries to China up to 1990 are ceilinged at \$60 billion implying that the EEC's participation in China's development could be equal to that of Japan.

Mr. Haferkamp also warned against euphoria in measuring the community's chances for increased trade with China. He said the talks he and a group of 15 industrialists, businessmen and bankers had in Peking also showed that the Chinese are interested in a certain degree of reciprocity in trade with the community.

Yet, he said, he did not expect that by stepping up EEC deliveries to China, the Community Market would be swamped by an avalanche of Chinese goods.

"China is a vast country and with its population of over 800 million people — more than the combined total of the U.S., the EEC and Japan — it can absorb most of its domestically manufactured products," he said.

While Chinese experts are still working on final blueprints for their major program to modernize and develop the national industry — work that may take two years — the immediate priorities seem to place emphasis on developing the steel and energy sectors of the Chinese economy, he reported.

The Chinese are pushing the development of their huge hydroelec-

tric power potential with a major project being the building of hydro-power stations along the Yangtze River with total capacity of 25,000 megawatts, equalling the EEC's total nuclear power capacity, according to Mr. Haferkamp.

"Even though they appear to favor us (the EEC) and Japan now, there cannot be any doubt that the Chinese will also heavily depend on the U.S. and its advanced technology" in developing their industry, he remarked.

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12 Month Stock													12 Month Stock													12 Month Stock															
High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E					Sta. High Low Close					Chgs Prev Close			High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E					Sta. High Low Close					Chgs Prev Close			High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E					Sta. High Low Close					Chgs Prev Close					
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld.	P/E	Sta.	High	Low	Close	Chgs	Prev	Close	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld.	P/E	Sta.	High	Low	Close	Chgs	Prev	Close	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld.	P/E	Sta.	High	Low	Close	Chgs	Prev	Close
15%	34	C.L.C.	34	1.7	13	14%	14%	14%	14%	14	16			30%	22%	Diams	1.40	5.5	7080	25%	24%	25%	14				19%	6%	GMPC	150	2	15%	221	7%							

(Continued on Page 11)



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## AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 6

[illegible]

1.60a	7.5	2	22	22	22	+
ovlrm	40	53	11%	11%	11%	+
sluCh	8	4	2%	2%	2%	+

Entity	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397</
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	12	31	40	40	40
ohu .14a	3.5	14	18	44	44
olemn .80	4.9	9	27	174	174

[illegible]

1900 U. S. Steel	38 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
85 Un. Carbide	51 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
500 Van Der	55 1/4	5	5

[illegible]

4400 Basic Res	400	400	400
1841 Con Cem	\$12 1/4	11 3/4	12 1/4 + 1
1759 Con Bldg	400	400	400

13309 FCA Int	375	320	335	+
175 Inspeco	538	36	81	+
350 Dorn TGA	1170	1214	1261	
1825 Molson A	8 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	
1825 Molson A	8 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	
300 Amr Trst	51 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/4	
300 Rollman A	2 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	
1082 Revco Rlt	33 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/4	
225 Roy Tr A	51 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	
540 Steirn A	322	22	22	

Total sales 643,897 shares.

## Amsterdam | Gt Un St | 32

AKZO	32.40	Guinness	
Albert Heijn	119.90	Hudson's Bay	112.20
Alpenbank	375.50	Imo Chem	1.90
Amstel	78.00	Imperial	1.90
A'Dam Rub		Machado & Speer	1.90
Fokker	30.00	Metaal Box	1.90
Heintken	102.00	Nichols	1.90
Heineken	63.74	Pleasery	1.90
Hoevevros	39.90	Rand Mines	1.90
K.L.A.L.	184.00	Rank Ore	1.90
Korling	111.00	Reid	1.90
Pakhoed	50.00	R.T.Z.	1.90
Philips	22.20	Shell	1.90
Reedco	77.00	Thorn (A)	1.90
Rotincro	142.10	Van der Horst	1.90
Royal Dutch	123.00	Union Carb	1.90
Unilever	127.20	Vickers	1.90
Van der Vliet	22.00	W.D. & H.O. Wills	1.90
Vers Mach	54.80	West Deep	1.90
		West Orient	1.90
		Westcoast	1.90
		Wool Nid.	1.90

Arbed	2,450	Woolworth	84
GBL (BJamb)	1,640	ZC7	81

[illegible]

Karlsta	334.50	BSN	294.00
Kauhof	253.00	Correfour	220.00
K.H.D.	183.00	Cim Lafarge	257.00

[illegible]

Biff Paf	9.00
Burnish	0.74
CadburySc	0.568
Chambers	1.00

[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

**International Herald Tribune**  
We've got news for you.



## AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 6

12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock				
High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.
1774	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1775	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1776	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1777	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1778	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1779	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1780	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1781	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1782	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1783	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1784	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1785	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1786	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1787	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
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1791	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1792	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1793	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
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1800	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
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1875	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1876	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1877	134	10	13.8	8	142	169	16	10	16	294	214	35	15	26
1878	134	10	13.8	8	142	16								

# Money Traders Seen Manipulating Dollar to Decline

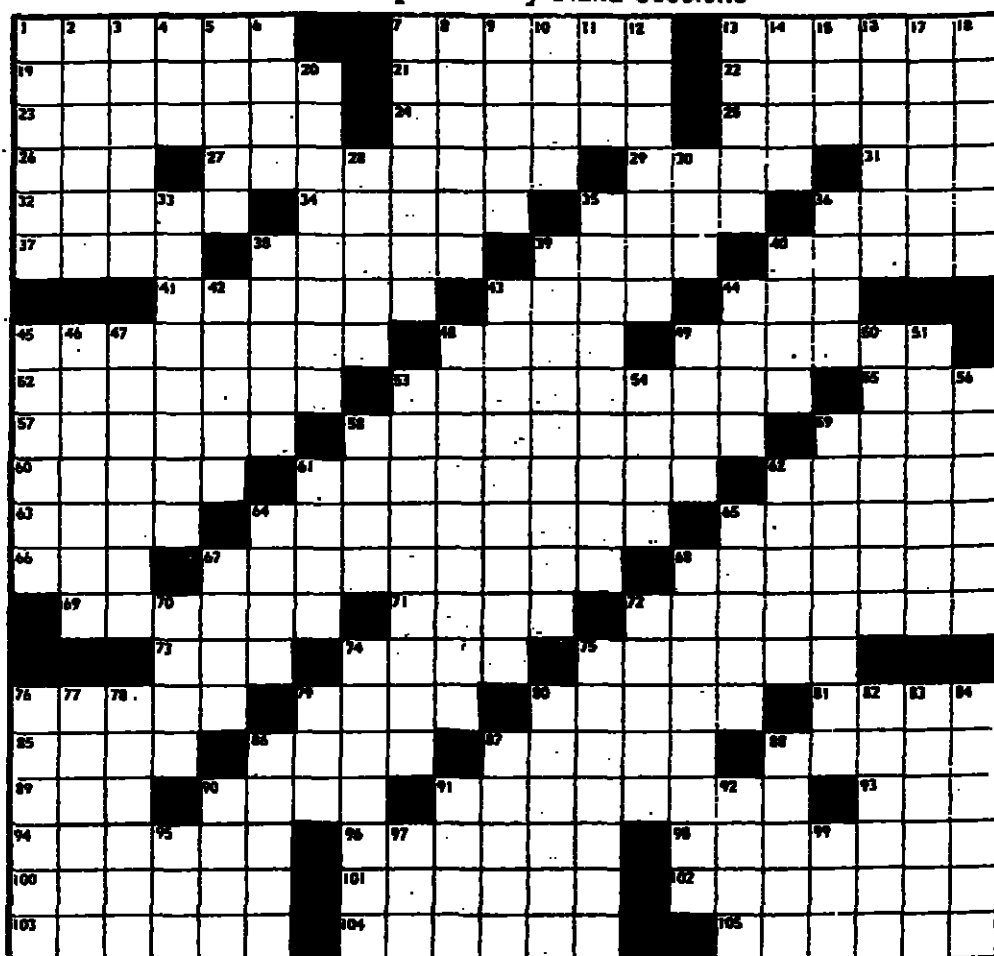
[illegible]



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Word Expertise By Diana Sessions



## ACROSS

- 1 Good and plenty  
7 Egyptian symbol  
13 Shade of red  
19 Emote  
21 Mistle gold  
22 Ormandy  
23 Frank  
24 Force  
25 Fia  
26 Calendar abbr.  
27 Writing flourish  
29 Sauterne  
31 Undergoes  
32 Seter or potato  
34 Army officer: abbr.  
35 Various  
36 Vag  
37 Writer Ernie  
38 Light-bulb units  
39 — horse  
40 Mrs. Pont's name  
41 Indifference  
43 Darkness  
44 Tarboosh  
45 Whistlelike instruments  
48 Small boats  
49 Diamond surfaces  
52 Be a coward, with "out"  
53 Sheepskin  
55 Zodiac  
57 Church taxes  
58 Baby bird  
59 Prefix for taste  
60 Arab prince  
61 Jewelry item  
62 Living-room items

## ACROSS

- 63 Girl's nickname  
64 Corral helper  
65 Gewgaw  
66 Title in India  
67 Toward  
68 Sociable one  
69 Where wood is burned  
71 Threadbare  
72 Place for certain birds  
73 Kind of stare  
74 Minute dot on the sun  
75 Disregard  
76 Peculiarity  
79 Waggle one  
80 "—"  
81 d'Arthur  
82 Energy units  
85 Impel  
86 Isian  
87 Ornamental tree  
88 Go slowly  
89 Bear: Sp.  
90 Ali —  
91 Seeking to get even  
93 Lezer  
94 Serving vessel  
96 Cry on the Moldau  
98 Turn to good account  
100 Went to  
101 — said  
102 Spoke  
103 Lustrous  
104 Score  
105 Disconnects

## DOWN

- 1 Chai  
2 Birdhouse  
3 Kind of soup  
4 Old Danish money  
5 Notched bar  
6 Tan color  
7 Mrs. Astor's realm  
8 Spring  
9 Creature of myth  
10 Cordage item  
11 Beverage  
12 Protection  
13 Skullcap: Var.  
14 Barbarous

## DOWN

- 15 Turkish title  
16 Gentle breeze  
17 Part of a jet engine  
18 Shrink  
20 Costume material  
28 Currier & Ives prints: Abbr.  
30 Squid's output  
33 Examines  
35 Swamp  
36 Nap  
38 Diminishes  
39 Hay shelter  
40 Quake  
49 Discourse: Abbr.

## DOWN

- 42 Cheap operator  
43 Alice's tea companion  
44 Snake equipment  
45 Singing groups  
46 Monster of myth  
47 Eastern Church  
48 Sloganlike expression  
49 Ward off  
50 Quake  
51 Piece of needlework

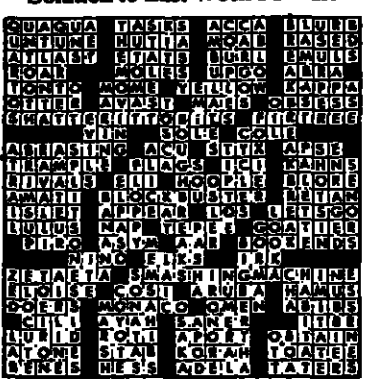
## DOWN

- 54 Intellect  
56 Distress  
58 Do a spooky job, in dialect  
59 Relative  
61 Guarded  
62 Old weapon  
63 Calhoun  
65 Isthmus  
68 Gay  
69 Engage  
72 Air —  
74 Bridge barrier  
75 Art bargain, at times  
76 Statue a price  
77 Miss Address

## DOWN

- 78 Lutron  
79 Truck area  
80 Mozart piece  
82 Rail at  
83 Odd chap  
84 Makes haste  
86 Convenient  
87 Initiate  
88 Has —  
90 China-shop item  
92 All-purpose trucks  
95 Roof piece  
97 Chilly  
99 Coin in Bulgaria

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	21	70	Fair	MADRID	21	70	Fair
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Mist	MIAMI	29	84	Fair
ANKARA	21	70	Cloudy	MILAN	18	64	Fair
ATHENS	19	67	Fair	MONTREAL	15	59	Fair
BELMONT	25	79	N.A.	MOSCOW	14	46	Overcast
BELOHRADE	15	59	Fair	MUNICH	14	57	Cloudy
BERLIN	14	57	Fair	NEW YORK	19	64	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	17	63	Cloudy	NICE	26	78	Fair
BUDAPEST	15	59	Overcast	OSLO	8	46	Cloudy
SUDAPEST	16	61	Overcast	PARIS	14	57	Overcast
CASABLANCA	23	73	Fair	PRAGUE	12	55	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Rain	ROME	22	72	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73	Fair	SOFIA	12	55	Fair
DUBLIN	16	61	Fair	STOCKHOLM	9	48	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	64	Cloudy	TEHRAN	29	84	Fair
FLORENCE	18	68	Fair	TEL AVIV	29	84	Fair
FRANKFURT	15	59	Overcast	TOKYO	17	63	Fair
GENEVA	15	55	Mist	TUNIS	21	70	Cloudy
HELSINKI	13	51	Showers	VIENNA	12	55	Rain
ISTANBUL	21	68	Cloudy	WARSAW	11	52	Rain
JAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	28	88	Fair
LYON	21	70	Fair	ZURICH	14	57	Mist
LONDON	18	64	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	21	68	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700)

(Weather's readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00 GMT; all others at 12:00 GMT.)

## BOOKS

## RUNNING DOG

By Don DeLillo. Knopf. 246 pp. \$8.45.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

DON DeLillo is an idea-taster, a kind of epiphany, a luminous apprehension of all the hostile forces arrayed against the ordinary citizen. A government which resembles a man of various persuasions who are like ferocious sibling rivals; the built-in difficulties of simply being, and so on.

Glen Selvy, the double agent, is so adroit in ambiguities of identity that he draws in his external points of reference in order to simplify his position. He prefers "life narrowed down to intense segments. The equal pleasures of arrival and departure." He has cut all ties, like Spengler's "Intellectual Nomad." In his affair with a woman reporter, she inhibits her personal questions because they are "an insult to the ambivalence of their relations."

There is so much intricate razzle-dazzle in "Running Dog" that it cannot do any harm to tell you about the Hitler film. It turns out to be a typical home movie, in which Hitler imitates Charlie Chaplin for an audience of children and women, just as Chaplin imitates Hitler in "The Great Dictator."

There is also a sequence of two young girls waltzing. As the de-filée, the pornographer salesman says when he finally sees it: How can I tell people that history is true?

DeLillo is a brilliant writer in his other novels, but perhaps with this one the brilliance gets in his eyes and in ours. Still, some may find "Running Dog" rewarding reading for the appositeness of its postshots or as an example of the espionage novel turned rogue like so many other things.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Book Register  
To Keep Track  
Of New Works

LONDON (NYT) — Have you ever wondered how writers starting ambitious new books know there are no rivals who have already stalked out the territory? The answer is they don't know, at least not with any certainty. Otherwise, it's doubtful that at least five books about John Ruskin and three about Katherine Mansfield would now be under way.

But this will soon change if a central file now occupying about one-quarter of a shoe box at the National Book League here catches on. It's called Books in Progress, a national register of literary and technical research.

"Nothing is more lowering to a writer than to discover that all the hours he has spent in libraries, in chasing references, in ransacking archives, in traveling to capture some vital piece of evidence, have been wasted because someone else has been following the same trail," said Lord Annan, vice-chancellor of the University of London, in praising the venture.

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



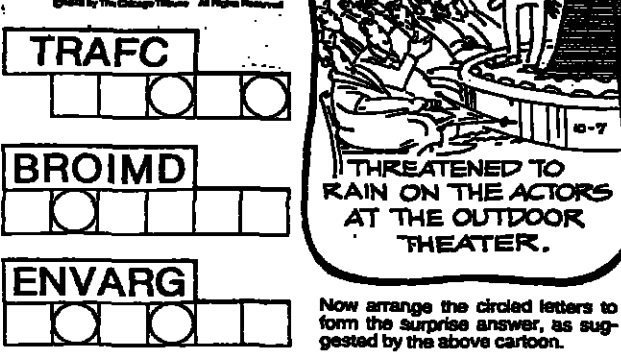
## RIP KIRBY



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_ (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: HIKER SHOWY GOSPEL BOUGHT  
Answer: "Historical" is the word for this Presidential address! — THE WHITE HOUSE

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

## DENNIS THE MENACE









